The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. III.—No. 38. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 18, 1824. WHOLE No. 164.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 MARKET STREET, three doors below Second street, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or $3 if not paid during the year—ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the customary price.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO "ELLEN."

Why strike thy lyre in notes so wild?

ELLEN.

There too—who marvel I should wreath
A braid of flowers whose bloom is gone;
And that a Harp like mine should breathe
A single note in sorrow's tone?
They say, that life, to one so young,
Should seem a sweet, a sunny view,—
Over which, a cloud of sorrow flung,
Should vanish like the early dew.

They know not how, o'er early youth,
Hope's golden sunbeams brightly shone;
They know not how misfortune, ruth,
Her heavy cloud hath o'er me thrown!
They know not how, when Fortune shone
Upon the Minstrel's cheerful way,
His Harp was strung to Pleasure's tone,
His smooth was wove of flowers gay.

He I grew, for Fame's high meed he strung,
With hope his ardent bosom glow'd,—
Whilst in the Lyceum groves he sung,
And rapture o'er his bosom flow'd;
And "Love's young dream" then o'er him stole,
And round his heart so closely crept,
That there, enchanted, all his soul
In Love's delightful witchery slept.

Misfortune came, with mildew blight!
And all those halcyon joys bereft,—
And Love was chill'd by death's cold sight;
Of all—his Harp alone was left!
Then marvel not, that memory flings
Sometimes, around it, pleasure's pall,—
And, as I touch its muffled strings,
That dirge-like notes of sorrow fall!

My harp is left!—then haggard grief
Shall dry her briny flood of tears,—
For I will deck it with a leaf,
Immortal as the march of years!
The world shall smile, that did me wrong,
The Bard shall wear the green-boy wreath,
His Harp shall pour a deathless song,
And sweet shall be his sleep of death!

Maiden! this thought hath power to hush
The saddest grief that memory stains,
And make the flood of rapture gush
Electric, through my throbbing veins!
Then pour thy sweet persuasive lays,
To soothe some heart less stern than mine;
I did but ask one strain to raise,—
But woe to worship at thy shrine.

I seek no nothing: I'm as cold
As rock that guards some barren isle,—
That ever bears an aspect bold,
Unmov'd, though heaven frown or smile!
Yet, Maiden! think not that I scorn
The lay that dew-eyed Pity brings
To soothe a youthful wand'rer lorn,
The lay a Maiden minstrel sings.

WILFRED.

TO ——.

Oh! Lady, grant the boon I seek,
A lovelock of that auburn hair,
Which curls in ringlets o'er thy cheek,
And wantons on the breather there.

One little lock is all I ask,
Wrought into shape by thy fair hand;
Sure 'twould not be an arduous task
To weave for me the silken band.

The band that still my heart shall bind,
In chains more firm than fetters' thrall,
While to thy shrine devotion's paid,
I ne'er can feel the captive's gall.

Then, Lady, grant the boon I seek,
And for thy sake, I'll ever wear
The sacred pledge, that o'er thy cheek
Once curl'd in glossy ringlets fair.

GAYEM.

FLIGHTS OF FANCY—No. 1.

The Gondolier's Serenade.

Come love, the moon beam lights the lake,
And all around shines bright and clear;
My barque is swift—thy rest forsake,
And sail with me thy Gondolier,
Thy own true Gondolier,
Thy humble, happy Gondolier;
Calm rolls the lake,
Thy rest forsake,
And sail with me, thy Gondolier.

While o'er its surface swift we glide,
I'll sing thee lays of love, my dear,
And woo thee to become the bride
Of me, thy faithful Gondolier;
Thy own true Gondolier,
Thy humble, happy Gondolier;
Calm rolls the lake,
Thy rest forsake,
And sail with me, thy Gondolier.

I've tales of love, of lady bright,
Of genius and of chivalry,
Of hapless maid, of faithless knight,
To win thee, for thy Gondolier;
Thy own true Gondolier,
Thy humble, happy Gondolier;
While calm the lake,
Thy rest forsake,
And wed thee, with thy Gondolier.

ANSWER.

Who now beneath my lattice sings,
While silence hovers o'er us here;
And from the downy pillow wins
The maid who loves a Gondolier,
A young, gay Gondolier,
A humble, happy Gondolier;
Oh! yes, 'tis he
That comes to me,
My darling, gallant Gondolier.

I see the moon beam lights the lake,
Thy sweet love notes now reach mine ear;
Oh! yes I will my rest forsake,
To sail with thee, my Gondolier,
My young, gay Gondolier;
My humble, happy Gondolier,
For thy dear sake,
O'er yon bright lake,
I'll sail with thee my Gondolier.

Farewell my home, now with the tide,
And him, I hold on earth most dear,
I leave thee, to become the bride
Of my young, gallant Gondolier;
My own true Gondolier,
My humble, happy Gondolier,
Thy song and tale
Could never fail,
To woo and win my Gondolier.

ELLIN.

TO ELLEN.

Yes, Ellen! I will smile again,
And banish sadness from my breast,
For friendship, solacer of pain,
Will kindly soothe my cares to rest.

The tear that trembled in my eye
Which just now met the tender view,
Is fled, and the repressive sigh,
Shall quickly cease its throbbing too.

In that loved bosom I'll confide
Each sad emotion of my heart,
Thy sympathy can check grief's tide,
And bid each painful thought depart.

Why should I then the task suspend,
So sweetly soothing to my mind,
When Ellen, loveliest, dearest friend,
Partakes in feelings so combined.

Perhaps thou think'st, all conquering love
Has caused these sad disquietudes,
But then I tell thee, (ah! believe,)
That soft sensation ne'er intrudes.

I had a friend: O she possess'd
All youthful beauty's glowing charms:
That friend, so dearly loved, caressed,
Is now enthrined in Death's cold arms.

Then can'st thou wonder at these tears
Which can no longer be restrained,
Oh, no! thy gentle heart reveres,
The feelings thus by sorrow pained.

Should disappointment e'er more blight,
The dreams of Youth orient lowly,
May Ellen's Friendship be the light
To shed a gleam of joy on me.

MARY.

THE MORALIST.

The Alpine Horn is an instrument constructed with the bark of the cherry tree: and which like a speaking trumpet is used to convey sounds to a great distance. When the last rays of the sun gilds the summit of the Alps, the shepherd who dwells highest on those mountains, takes his horn and calls aloud, '*Praised be the Lord.*' As soon as he is heard, the neighboring shepherds leave their huts and repeat those words. The sounds last many minutes, for every echo of the mountains and grotto of the rocks repeat the name of God. How solemn the scene! Imagination cannot picture to itself any thing more sublime: the profound silence that succeeds, the sight of those stupendous mountains, upon which the vault of Heaven seems to rest, with every thing connected therewith is calculated to excite the mind to enthusiasm.

In the mean while, the shepherds bend their knees, and pray in the open air, and soon after return to their huts to enjoy the repose of innocence.

Although talent and learning usually receives the vain homage of mankind, yet there are qualities of the human character much more deserving of respect, and virtues that are much more amiable. The respect of society, however, is not always given to the most meritorious, but to those who best please the fancy of their patrons; and hence the reason why the man who possesses wit, eloquence and erudition sufficient to please the jocular, persuade the simple, and confound the vulgar, receives the universal suffrage of the multitude, in preference to him who, by his silent but exalted virtue, merits the esteem and admiration of mankind, but flatters not their vanity by seeking it. Of this description is the man of true piety, or him who places an entire confidence in his God.—Let the deserts of such a man be what they may, all he seeks is the approbation of his Maker; and possessed of that, the world, with all its titles, badges, and acclamations, is too poor to merit his attention; he finds that the virtue which he possesses is the most valuable of all, and is, therefore, by no means disposed to sacrifice his real jewel for that which has only the appearance of one; for the condition of man is such that the happiness of to-day depends on the prospects of to-morrow; and the proportion of certainty with which we can calculate on future bliss, regulates the degree of present enjoyment. Who then can be so happy as the pious man?

There exists a class of men, who, although the kindness of Providence hath prevented them from falling into the labyrinth of the wild enthusiast, yet, in the pride of their own greatness, they have forgotten the Author of their being, and the source from whence all their blessings flow. What they possess they conceive to be their own, and imagine themselves to have an indisputable right of using it in whatever way their inclinations may direct, without being accountable for its product to any but themselves. The time, however, will come, when they also, to their sorrow, will discover the delusion—when all borrowed merit shall be destroyed—all false pretensions exposed, and their claim to honour and advancement be alone determined by their own intrinsic worth. How will ye stand this test—ye who have no power but that of influence, nor any respect but that of wealth; or ye who pride yourselves on your own excellence, and presume to stand in judgment over the works of God? True piety is the only virtue that will keep a man clear from the trammels of the world—that will point out to him the road to truth, and fit him for the enjoyment of that happiness which is ultimately destined for the good. But it is not sufficient that he acknowledge the existence of a God, or attend to the common principles of morality; he who would be a truly pious man, must be a religious man; for religion is morality refined. He must remember the Author of his being, and consider his bounty and benevolence—he must reverence and love his heavenly Father—he must regard him as his dearest friend, and place in him a full and entire confidence—he must raise his mind in gratitude for every favour which he daily and hourly receives—in short, he must be so completely the child of God, that his whole mind must be encircled with affection for this best of Fathers, even as a child for a fond parent. Happy the man who has attained to this exalted degree of excellence; his life will be a life of peace and happiness, because it will be a life of virtue and piety.

PARNASSIAN PILL SHOP.

The "Heavenly Nine," moved with compassion by the pitiful complaints and dolorous grievances of sundry, who would fain be esteemed their votaries, and who seek relief by pouring the burden of their songs through the columns of their official gazette, "*The Saturday Evening Post*," in the plenitude of their benevolence, have sent DOCTOR SANGRADO, for their special edification and comfort. To remove every apprehension, and leave no loop hole whereon to hang a doubt, Dr. Sangrado is furnished with a diploma from the High Court, which he represents, which may be examined by all, and in particular, those whose cases require the exercise of his skill.

Dr. Sangrado has pleasure in announcing to all whom it may concern, that his PILL SHOP is furnished with a complete assortment of Nostrums, which are infallible in all cases incident to the race of Poetasters, sojourning in "this vale of tears." It would be endless to enumerate—suffice it then to say, that amongst them may be found, a never-failing Cerate, for the cure of that most troublesome of all disorders, the *Cacoethes Scribendi*, neatly put in boxes, and accompanied with *printed* directions for its use; together with a gentle cataplasm of buttered honey, distilled from the amaranthine flowers that bloom upon the margin of the Helicon, for the relief of love-lorn swains. Dr. Sangrado is skilful in cicatrising "bleeding hearts," and in applying the lancet, for the purpose of removing "festers," and every other species of *rottenness*, with which, alas! too many hearts abound. In short, as before intimated, every aspirant for favour with the muses, how deep soever his sorrow, will find in the Pill Shop, "a sweet oblivion for his woes."

N. B. Advice gratis. SANGRADO.

September 18.

The case which claims my first attention, and which, having been for some time neglected, has excited peculiar sensations in the breast of the *harmonious nine*, is that of a man who reports himself seventy years of age, who, having tried the follies of this world, retires to a cell, where he now "learns to be wise." He thus describes the "homely cottage," where he has retired, "the miseries of life to yell!"—

"When th' ethereal mildness of the day was o'er,
And the *rays* of the ruler of day *was* no more,
To my homely cottage barren soil,
I softly repaired to my toil.

Through the *torrent's* gushing *falls*,
O'er the rocks My flocks did call,
Then softly return to my cell
The miseries of life to yell.

Ye great, I envy not thy happyness,
Nor ye riches, thy sumptuousness;
But envy the wisdom of the wise,
Softly to my cell I learn to be wise."

As he seems so perfectly contented since having *crept*, (I presume) "softly to his cell, to learn to be wise," and especially, as he appears so wonderfully deficient in that said thing ycleped wisdom, I was at first disposed to let him remain undisturbed in its acquisition; but once, on a time "When the ethereal mildness of the day was o'er, And the *rays* of the ruler of day *was* no more," in the course of my professional walks, I wandered near his cell, and heard the grating "yell of the miseries of life" disturbing his lonely dwelling, and concluded that all could not be right within; in short, that *Folly* having fled there with him, and having grown presumptuous, had turned dame Wisdom out of doors, and usurped the authority of the "cell." My conjectures were not entirely incorrect; for, upon opening the door, I found——but it is no matter what I found—except that instead of the veteran

"Whose head was silver'd o'er with age,
By long experience made a sage,"

I found——*a beardless Tyro!*

After examining minutely into his case, I found him possessed of a kind of *madness poetic*, which had been greatly enraged by the cacoethes scribendi. After administering copious Lethean draughts, and the use of a box or two of Cerate, I am happy in announcing the restoration of his reason, and his quiet removal to the peaceful shades of the vale of oblivion.

The next case, though apparently very pitiful, is not of so irremediable a character as might be supposed from a bare recital of it, and, perhaps, may be entirely obviated by a strict adherence to the advice which I shall administer. At any rate, I shall make this an opportunity of addressing some hortatory remarks to all who are ambitious of the appellation of BARD, and singular, to the subject of this article, "W."

I shall begin by saying, that a thirst for fame—the beguiling of a lonely hour which would otherwise hang heavily upon his hands—or the bewailing of some individual griefs or calamities, are the usual occasions which prompt a rhymster to the exercise of his powers. The first of these motives is laudable, and is, moreover, the only inducement which will justify him in *inflicting* his rhymes upon the public. A real thirst for fame, always leads to the adoption of such measures, as, in the event, generally obtain the desired end, and is generally accompanied with the unwavering assurance that the brightest dreams and the sweetest visions of ambition, will one day be realized. I shall also superadd, that none but youth of real genius, are susceptible of this generous impulse—this noble excitement; and that the love of glory operates only upon minds of the most delicate structure, and exquisite sensibility, and which are capable of the most vigorous exertion. In all others, it evaporates in idle schemes and empty wishes; and with them, a desire for fame, is nothing more than an indiscribable hankering after some indescribable good, of which they have no rational conception.

It may be assumed, as a general position, that performances which have their origin in a no higher motive than private amusement, and all flowers plucked to beguile a tedious solitude, have accomplished their purpose, if they regale the sense of him who gathers them; in short, that if no inspiration, except individual, momentary gratification prompt the *writers* they will always fail to *amuse their readers*. It is nevertheless true, that some of the sweetest flowers bloom in solitude; but it is better by far that they should be left to

——— "blush unseen,
And waste their fragrance on the desert air,"

than that they should be thrown, all withered and wilted, upon the public gaze.

A certain "hood-winked dame," with whom, I fear, few to whom these remarks are addressed, are acquainted, bids me to hint to those writers whose songs are "of love—its joys and griefs," that they will find a much more *proper* and eligible mode of conveying their tender emotions, through the medium of the Post Office, than a public journal. "PROPRIETY," says she, "should be your ruling idol, if you must commence idolaters."

I am free to own, that I am wonderfully attached to this same Propriety; I would caress her as my bosom friend; she should be an attendant on my every duty; and I would constitute her an inseparable companion and guide of every son and daughter of the Muse. I have a set of nerves so whimsically consorted, that by a confusion of characters, unbecoming usurpations, and a gross departure from the lines evidently designed by nature, I am absolutely unhinged, and rendered, for the time being, totally unfit for duty. Cease then to wonder, that such a ditty as the one which follows, has put me quite "up a stump!"

"TO MISS S. K.

Farewell! Farewell! we part forever!
And does affection end in this?
Must I at last so coldly sever!
And vanish all my dreams of bliss?
Yes Yess alas it must be so,

Tho its to me a pang severe;
Tho oft I breathe the sigh of wo,
And shed full oft the sorrowing tear.
Yet still it must be, you and i
Were never destined for each other
Tho many an hour of grief must fly,
ere I so well can love another
For O I loved thee fondly loved thee
Thy dewy lip thy eye soft languish;
And once thy look my soul had moved
To throbbing joy or nameless anguish
And many a happy hour Ive known,
When in your arms reclining;
And oft the Winter's nights hath flown.
I at its swiftness ere repining
For much to short I thought each minute
Which thus oreflowed with heavenly blisses
Yet felt an age of sorrow int
While it was sweetend with thy kisses,
But yet Farewell and since we part
May you such panting pangs neer know
As tortures now this aching heart
Which once alone did glow for thee. W."

Poor fellow! I pity you from the bottom of my heart! and trust me, the Doctor's best skill shall be put in requisition for thy relief; but, as I said before, I must depend mainly upon advice. It is, indeed, "a pang severe," which arises from the recollection of

——— "A happy hour you've known,
When in her arms reclining,
And oft the winter's night hath flown."

But listen, lad—there are other arms as soft as hers, where you can "*recline*" the live-long winter's night! But then, "the many hours of grief" which must pass "ere you so well can love another!" Ah! here's the rub! A dose of "buttered honey," however, will sooth the "pangs" that "torture now thy aching heart," whilst some fairer damsel "*cradles* all thy griefs to rest."

Here is comfort for thee, lad—which, however, few who are so fondly attached to *reclining* in the arms of the fair, are slow in suggesting to themselves, upon such a catastrophe. "Keep a stiff upper lip then," and wipe away those big tears of sorrow, for you may yet bask in the love-beams of a brighter eye, and gather sweets from a truer heart.

THE FROLICSOME DUKE.

The late duke of Montague was remarkable for achievements of wit and humour, which he conducted with a dexterity and address peculiar to himself. In one of his rambles he observed that a middle aged man, in something like a military dress, in which the lace was much tarnished and the cloth wore thread bare appeared at a certain hour in the Park, walking to and fro in the mall with a kind of mournful solemnity, or ruminating by himself on one of the benches, without taking any more notice of the gay crowd that was moving about him, than of so many emmets on an ant-hill, or atoms dancing in the sun.

This man the Duke singled out as a fit object for a frolic. He began, therefore by making some enquiry concerning him, and soon learned that he was an unfortunate poor creature, who having laid out his whole stock of money in the purchase of a commission, had behaved with great bravery in the war, in hopes of preferment, but upon the conclusion of peace had been reduced to starve upon half-pay. This the Duke thought a favourable circumstance for his purpose; but he learned upon further inquiry, that the captain having a wife, and several children had been reduced to the necessity of sending them down to Yorkshire, whither he constantly remitted them one moiety of his half-pay, which would not subsist them nearer the metropolis, and reserved the other moiety to keep himself upon the spot where alone he could look for an opportunity of obtaining a more advantageous situation.—These particulars afforded new scope for the Duke's genius, and he immediately began his operations.

After some time, when every thing had been prepared, he watched an opportunity, as the captain was sitting alone, buried in his speculation, on a beach, to send his gentleman to him with his compliments, and an invitation to dinner the next day. The Duke having placed himself at a considerable distance saw his messenger approach without being perceived, and begin to speak without being heard: he saw his intended guest start at length from his reverie, like a man frighted out of a dream, and gaze with a foolish look of wonder and perplexity at the person who accosted him, without seeming to comprehend what he said, or believe his senses, when it was repeated to him till he did. In short he saw with infinite satisfaction all that could be expected in the looks, behaviour and attitude of a man addressed in so abrupt and unaccountable a manner; and as the sport deepened upon the man's sensibility, he discovered so much of that quality in striking the first stroke, that he promised himself success beyond his former hopes. He was told, however that the captain returned thanks for the honour intended him, and would wait on his grace at the time appointed.

When he came, the Duke received him with particular marks of civility, and taking him aside with an air of great secrecy and importance, told him that he had desired the favour of his company to dine; chiefly on account of a lady who had long had a particular regard for him, and had expressed a great desire to be in his company, which her situation made it impossible for her to accomplish without the assistance of a friend! that having learned these particulars by accident, he had taken the liberty of bringing them together; and added, that he thought such an act of civility, whatever might be the opinion of the world, could be no imputation to his honor. During this discourse the Duke enjoyed the profound astonishment and various changes of confusion that appeared in the captain's face, who, after he had a little recovered himself, began a speech with great solemnity, in which the Duke perceived he was labouring to insinuate, in the best manner, that he doubted whether he was not imposed upon, and whether he ought not to resent it; and therefore to put an end to his difficulties at once, the Duke laid his hand on his breast, and devoutly swore that he told him nothing which he did not believe on good evidence to be true.

When word was brought that dinner was served, the captain entered the dining room with great curiosity and wonder, but his wonder was unspeakably increased when he saw at the table his own wife and children. The Duke had begun his frolic by sending for them out of Yorkshire, and had as much if not more astonished the lady than he had her husband, to whom he took care that she should have no opportunity to send a letter.

It is much more easy to conceive than describe a meeting so sudden and extraordinary: it is sufficient to say that it afforded the highest entertainment to the Duke, who at length with much difficulty got his guests quietly seated at the table and persuaded them to fall to, without thinking of yesterday or to morrow. It happened that soon after dinner was over, word was brought to the Duke, that his lawyer attended about some business of his Grace's order. The Duke willing to have a short truce with the various inquiries of the captain about his family, ordered the lawyer to be introduced, who pulling out a deed that the Duke was to sign, was directed to read it, with an apology to the company for the interruption. The lawyer accordingly began to read, when to complete the adventure, and the confusion and astonishment of the captain and his wife, the deed appeared to be a settlement, which the Duke had made upon them of a genteel sufficiency for life.—Having gravely heard the instrument read, he signed and sealed it, and delivered it into the captain's hand, desiring him to accept of it without compliments: "for," said he, "I assure you it is the last thing I would have done, if I had thought I could have employed my money or my time more to my satisfaction in any other way."

AUREUS,

ON THE LIFE AND OPINIONS OF A SOVEREIGN.

Written by himself, London, 1824.

This, though no record of Royal opinions, no Emperor's testament, no Frederick of Prussia's maxims, no Cæsar's commentaries, is nevertheless a light and amusing volume. An imitation of the once celebrated Adventures of a Guinea, it possesses neither the bitter satire, the grossness, nor the talent, of that work. It is an entertaining trifle, which may pass half an hour pleasantly enough.—The following short tale is a favourable specimen:

"Almost at the commencement of hostilities, I was cruising on the West Indian station, in a small sloop of war, of which I was then second in command; when, in a desperate engagement with an enemy's ship of superior force, our captain and a number of the men were killed, our vessel captured, and the remainder of the crew were sent on shore on one of the smaller islands then in the possession of the French. Being the only officer whom heaven protected from death, I was marched at the head of those of my comrades, who were able to walk, to the common prison of the petty capital of the Island.

"We were incarcerated in small, dark and loathsome cells, without any mitigation of our miseries, for several months. In one of our daily visits to our breathing place, the iron bars of which reached within two feet of the ground, I had planted myself against one side of the window, with my arms folded, and my eyes fixed on the fine blue sky, as if regardless of any thing terrestrial. When I withdrew my attention from the bright heavens, the sight of which to a sailor is almost as reviving as the face of an old acquaintance, a tall thin figure with a stern visage, indented with wrinkles, caught my observation. He wore a huge cockade hat, from under which a few straggling grey hairs had escaped half way down his sunken cheeks, and the remainder were fastened together in a long *queue*, that extended downwards nearly as low as the skirts of a blue coat, obsolete in its shape and dimensions. His legs were immersed in a tremendous pair of military boots, which reached half way up his thighs; and he was armed with a tall and substantial gold-headed cane, which he occasionally carried like a musket on his shoulder, as he marched backwards and forwards at some little distance from our prison. I frequently observed him, with both his hands clasped upon the top of his cane, that at the same time served as a resting place for his chin, and I imagined that he fixed his eyes intently upon my countenance. What a hard-hearted old cynic he must be, thought I, to gaze upon so much misery, and with such little apparent concern! Sometimes I fancied I could discern a gleam of compassion break through the cloud of his rigid features; and there was an upright dignity in his deportment, that induced me to suppose it could not cover a heart of meanness and depravity: and on that day, when the blue coat was no longer to be seen, I felt an indiscribable sort of disappointment, which, on subsequent reflection in my cell, I ascribed to the extreme paucity of those who made the court-yard a place of resort.

"After a week had elapsed without my again beholding him, one morning I remained with my eyes open for a considerable time, before I could believe myself to be properly awake; for I had dreamt, that I was returned to my native cottage in Devonshire, and I seemed still to feel the warm embrace of my good old mother, who pressed me with transport to her bosom. But when I started from my miserable pallet, and found it but a dream, my weakness overcame me, the tears trickled down my cheeks, and I sobbed aloud for some minutes like a child. The ebullition, however, relieved the torture of my feelings. I uttered my morning

orisons to the gracious Author of my being with more than usual fervor, and proceeded with confidence and resignation to my wonted station at the window.

"I had not waited long before my acquaintance in the cocked hat once more made his appearance: and my heart palpitated with uncontrollable agitation when I saw him advancing towards me with a firm and martial step. As he approached he touched his hat, with the dignified politeness which an officer of rank displays in the salutation of his inferior: he then addressed me in French, nearly in the following terms: 'Young man, you seem to have been born to better prospects, I have long pitied your misfortunes.'—He paused.

"Sir, said I, it is so long since I have heard any sounds, save the harsh voice of our jailor, and the wailings of my fellow sufferers, that your words of pity are as a cordial to my wounded spirit; and I thank you sincerely for your condolence.

"'I am a man of few words,' replied he 'I am the Governor of this island, and on one condition I will set you at liberty.

"Ah! do not trifle with the wretched; but I fain would think you as incapable of offering me dishonorable terms, as I am of accepting them.

"'Sir, if I had supposed you undeserving the confidence of a man of honor, I should not have proffered my assistance. I shall see you on this spot to-morrow,'—and with a slight inclination of the head, he disappeared.

"High and various were the perturbations of my mind during that restless night. Hope and fear alternately assailed me; and after building a thousand castles in the air, I fell into a broken slumber, and woke in the morning with my heart fluttering between doubt and expectation. A few minutes sooner than his usual time, the jailor entered, and told the prisoners, that he had orders to treat them with less rigor in future, and that I was to follow him into the court yard, where he left me in the presence of the Governor, who bowed and thus addressed me:

"Now, Sir, to your terms of release! Do not interrupt me till I have finished my remarks. I have been all my life in the service of my country, and several years Governor of this place. I tell you in confidence, that I did not approve of all the measures of the present rulers of France; yet I considered it my duty, both for the sake of my country and my family, to remain at the post which Providence had assigned me. When my country was attacked by foreigners, I did not think it was proper for me as a soldier to quarrel with the government at home. I knew the shameful and rigorous treatment which you received, and remonstrated on the subject; but it was in vain. All my motions were narrowly watched by an agent of the Directory, who has now left the island. Had I ventured more directly to interfere in mitigating your sufferings, it is probable that the lives of myself and my children would have paid the forfeit of my imprudent manifestation of humanity. I am a rough soldier, unused to compliment, and incapable of flattery; but I am a father, Sir, and can feel for you. I have two sons and three daughters, who have arrived at that age when the passions are strong and the heart susceptible. They are amiable, thoughtless, generous, and affectionate; and if you will promise on your word of honor, that you will not form any sentimental or tender connexion in my family—that you will not endeavor to lead astray the judgments of my sons or the affections of my girls—and that you will not suffer your acquaintance to deviate either into friendship or love, —on these terms you shall become an inmate in my family till I can procure your exchange. And when you part, it must be done at once, and no subsequent correspondence will ever be permitted. I feel for you as *a man*, but I must not forget that you are *the enemy of France*. Now, Sir, if you accept my conditions, follow me.'

I made no scruple of assenting, for none but those who have long been deprived of the glorious light of day, or who have been prevented from breathing the free untainted air of heaven, can form any notion of my feelings at that moment. Enveloped as I was in rags, and familiar with filth, I certainly thought more about freedom from captivity, than about either friendship or love. The good old man reiterated his injunctions as we went along, and added this as his chief reason for such precaution: 'I do not wish the cheerful serenity of my domestic enjoyments to be ruffled, or my children's happiness to be destroyed.'

"'In about half an hour we arrived at the Government House, which was situated in one of the most delightful valleys of the Island. Though not large, it was constructed in such a manner as to afford comfortable and convenient accommodations to a genteel family. Its interior was fitted up in rather an antique style, which bespoke taste and refinement, devoid of splendor and ostentation.—I followed my venerable guide into a spacious saloon, in which all the members of the family were assembled: and I was so shocked on viewing myself in a mirror, which reflected my figure from head to foot, that I sickened with disgust at my squalid and uncouth appearance, and wished instantly to retreat from observation. But the Governor, taking me kindly by the hand, desired me to advance, and said, "My dear children, this is the English prisoner whom I mentioned to you yesterday; he is your enemy, it is true, but he is an officer and a gentleman.—After suffering a long and rigorous confinement, he is now your guest; therefore remember the cautions which I have given you, and treat him as your hearts shall dictate."

"Thus the whole family, of which I was an inmate, formed one social circle, where all was gaiety, happiness, and peace. Every night when I retired to rest, I taxed myself with the crime of having felt a strong inclination to break my promise with the Governor. Most fortunate was it for me, that there was more than one object to excite my admiration! The three charming sisters were all viewed by me as equally fascinating; yet each of them was so different from the others, that it was impossible for me, who generally saw them together, to resolve upon which I should have fixed my affections, had I possessed the power of choice without infringing my word of honor—Though each of them was all that the heart of man could desire, yet to this day, whenever I reflect on those pleasing by-past scenes, I am at a loss to determine which of the lovely sisters I should prefer.

"One morning before we had quitted the breakfast table, and whilst we were rallying each other on the comparative merits of France and England, the old gentleman opened the door and beckoned me out of the room. He bade me take my hat and follow him, which I did in silence for some time, without noticing the route we had taken, till I observed with a kind of horror, at a turn of the road, that we were proceeding towards the Port. I then broke silence, and asked whither we were going, and what was the purport of our walk?—The Governor looked earnestly upon me, and I thought, a tear glistened in his eye.

"'You must abide by my directions,' said he, 'and it will save you and others much pain. A cartel has arrived, an exchange of prisoners has been effected, and you will sail from the island within an hour.'

"But, my dear Sir, you will allow me to return and take——

"No, Sir! I will have no leave-taking—no shedding of tears at parting—no pressure of the hand, more eloquent than words—no uttering of the painful FAREWELL, so destructive to the future peace of mind!"

"Oh, Sir, allow me but one word! one last adieu!

"'Not one, Sir! Remember your promise!!

"I seized the rugged veteran's hand between both of mine, and pressing it fervently to my lips, I exclaimed, Allow me to express my gratitude—

"'Not to me, Sir! I have only done my duty; and all the return I ask is, that, if the chance of war should throw a countryman of mine into your power, you will think of your well wishers at the Government House, and be kind to him for their sakes. You will find trunks on board, containing clothes and every necessary for your voyage. So now we must part. There is the vessel!—God bless you, Sir, and send you safe to your native shores!'"

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The following extracts from the advices of the yearly meeting of Friends of Rhode Island, when contrasted with the conduct of some among us, of the present day, exhibits a great departure from that fervent charity that ever characterizes the true followers of Jesus Christ, and for which this society were so conspicuous in the beginning.

These remarks are elicited by a Manuscript now in circulation, intended to undermine the religious reputation of a devoted Minister of Christ; and notwithstanding the high authority it bears, is evidently a distorted and very unfair account of the conversation it professes to pourtray. It does not require the aid of revelation to perceive, that this is not of the truth—it can own no such *works of darkness*; but is the effusions of disappointed vanity.

The same want of common prudence, not to say christian charity, has given currency to a report injurious to the veracity of a highly estimable female Minister, which no one will credit who does not wish to believe a lie. This, with other misrepresentations of the same individual, in connection with what transpired some months ago, evinces a disposition that is wholly irreconcileable with the meekness and brotherly kindness of the christian character, and is directly opposed to the spirit that produced the following salutary counsel:

"When any hath received offence against another, let him speak privately to the party offending, and endeavour reconciliation between themselves, and not to *whisper*,' or *aggravate* matters against one another, *behind their backs*, to the making parties. —1692.

"Let those just and ancient commands of God be observed Levit xix. 16. "Thou shalt not go up and down as a tale-bearer among thy people;" and Exodus xxii. 1, "Thou shalt not raise a false report." In the fear of the Lord stand against all *whisperers, back-biters, tale bearers, defamers, and slanderers*, and against all *whispering, back bitings, tale-bearing, reproaching*, and *slandering*, and put a speedy stop thereto, as much as in you lies, for such *works of darkness* and *envy* tend to division and discord, and *the righteous law of God goes against the authors, fomenters, receivers and encouragers thereof*.—1695.

"Be careful to avoid all back-bitings, whisperings, and tale-bearings; for "The words of a tale-bearer," says the wise man, "are as wounds," Prov. xviii. 8, tending to the defamation and lessening the characters one of another. Be not, therefore, like those of whom the prophet complains, "Report, say they, and we will report;" but when you hear any thing tending to the defamation of any, enquire of the *reporter*, whether he has acquainted the person affected thereby with such a report; if not, caution him to forbear spreading the same, lest the reputation of the innocent should be injured thereby. Endeavour to put a stop to all *such wicked practices, and works of darkness*, justly condemnable, *not only in the authors, but the encouragers* thereof. "He that worketh deceit," says the royal psalmist, "shall not dwell in my house; he that telleth lies, shall not tarry in my sight.—1738.

"We remind you to stand upon your guard against all *whispering, back-biting, and detracting spirits*, who busy themselves in spreading evil surmisings, one of another, and to discourage every practice of that nature, observing the advice of the apostle, "Let all bitterness, wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice; be kind to one another —tender-hearted—forgiving one another, even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven you," always mindful of the precept of our Lord, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even to them."—1748.

"Let the Elders, when they see occasion, advise Ministers to be very prudent in their conduct, not acting as busy bodies, nor meddling with family or personal affairs, in which they are not concerned, or required to be assisting; that they be *very tender of one another's reputation*, and of that of *Friends among whom they travel; neither giving ear to nor spreading reports*, tending to raise, in the minds of others a lessening or dis-esteem of any of the brotherhood.—1731."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Butler, of the ship Thalia, arrived at this port, from the Island of Sicily and 36 days from Gibraltar, states, that on the 7th of August, he was informed by a respectable inhabitant of Gibraltar, that a re-union of 4 or 500 of the banished Constitutionalists, who had been secreted along the coast had been landed at Tarifa on the 4th of Aug. where amicably received and joined by the Garrison, and have since been joined by a large number of persons from the interior. His informant could not say whether these persons had committed any act of desperation, or whether it was part of a general plan of insurrection.

Gen. O'Donnell, who was at Algesiras, had sent two companies on the 5th, to reconnoitre in the neighbourhood of Tarifa, who, on their arrival there, immediately joined the insurgents. He had arrested 30 individuals at Algesiras, suspected of being connected with the capture of Tarifa, and ordered them for Cueta. The insurgents at Tarifa having received intimation of it, fitted out a boat, and captured the vessel that was carrying the prisoners to Cueta.

Two French frigates and a Spanish schr. of war had been cannonading Tarifa on the 7th inst. but the wind blowing fresh from the west, and the current setting strong through the gut, they could not hold to windward, and bore up for Algesiras, where they anchored about 6 P. M.

One report says 500, another 1000, French troops had advanced upon Tarifa, from the neighborhood of Cadiz.

A body of 200 Exiles, who had been living on board of different craft, in the harbour of Gibraltar, for several months past, left there on the night of the 7th, in small vessels for the purpose of attempting a descent somewhere in the neighbourhood of Malaga. Capt. B left Gibraltar at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 8th, at which time the wind was fresh from the east, but the French Frigates in Algesiras Road showed no disposition to get under weigh when he passed them. At 10 P. M. when off the Point of Gaulmesi 4 miles east of Tarifa, saw the flashes and heard the reports of a sharp skirmish of musketry, at the Tower of Gaulmesi, which lasted about 5 minutes.

At 11 being abreast of Tarifa, and within two miles of the town, saw and heard a cannonading on the hills back of the town, and could plainly see the course of hot balls or rockets, which appeared to be all fired in one direction, viz; diagonally across and towards the back of the town, as the moon was at the full and shone very bright, and could distinguish objects on shore tolerably well, which enabled him to remark that the Island and town of Tarifa were perfectly quiet, the firing being confined to three small hills apparently about 1 mile back of the town, from which I conclude that the constitutionalists had not only kept possession of the Island and town, but made good their footing on the Main.

At half past 11, the firing ceased, with the exception of a single gun, at long intervals, and at 30 minutes past midnight, the cannonading recommenced, and continued to increase in violence until half past 2 A. M. when it became tremendous; and in the short intervals of the cannonade, heavy and continued vollies of musketry could be plainly heard, as the wind was East, and Tarifa bore East. I could hear the firing until 8 A. M. at which time it was lost in the distance.

The last Mail from Madrid had brought accounts of a quarrel and affray between the Spanish and French troops, in that city, in which many lives had been lost. The Spanish troops in the neighbourhood of Algesiras, were much dissatisfied, owing to the badness of their clothing and pay.

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated June 21, 1824.

"In politics I have nothing important to notice since my last, excepting that the Capt. Pacha has been collecting together a very heavy force. A frigate and some smaller vessels have just sailed from *Smyrna* with troops. About a dozen Greeks were shot by them before they embarked. He has avowed his intention of immediately attacking *Ipsara*. I fear if he does he will overwhelm them. He has about 100 ships; among which are 40 heavy frigates. He has also about 40,000 land troops on board. The Ipsariots have only about 6,000 men to oppose them; but they are brave, and if the Albanians who are among them, are faithful, there will be a severe battle. They have shut up their wives and children on the top of a mountain under guard of 200 foreign troops, with orders to massacre them if they find the Turks gaining ground. Upon hearing the intention of the Capt. Pacha they repaired to Church, where a prayer was offered up to the Almighty that they might be successful in repelling their invaders; after which they kissed each other, and swore fidelity. The Greek Bishop, it is said, gave one of the most eloquent exhortations upon the event, ever heard, and ended with blessing them and administering the sacrament. I fear they cannot resist the Pacha whose force is so very great, and these Islanders can expect no foreign aid."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States' ship Hornet, dated Laguira, August 23, 1824

"We arrived here the day before yesterday, all well. I called upon the Governor, in company with Mr. Lowry, our Consul, and was treated with great politeness. An order had been recently issued to prevent all foreign merchants from opening their stores and counting-houses, but our Consul protested against such proceedings, and it has been revoked, and every thing seems to be going on smooth. Col. Watts will leave this place in a day or two for Caraccas. Commodore Daniels left this place a few days since, with about 3,000 men, for Chagres, to co-operate with Bolivar, who has been recently defeated, but not taken. It is probable the Colombians will succeed in taking that post."

ITURBIDE.

Extract of a letter from Soto la Marina dated July 23, 1824.

"The Ex-Emperor, Augustin Iturbide, was landed in my presence on the night of the 15th, at this place, himself in the disguise of a merchant, accompanied by a German officer, named Charles Beinsky; but he was unluckily recognized by some of the natives, and both were apprehended and sent up to the city. On the 17th he sent on board for his family, consisting of his wife and two small children with her suite, four officers, two friars and a printer. On the 18th in the evening, he was sent to the Village of Padillo, (situated forty-five miles in the interior from Soto la Marina,) guarded by sixty Dragoons, with General Garcia at their head."

On the next morning, the 20th, at 4 o'clock, A. M. before day-light, he was executed at the head of the army. They say he died boldly, having previously made a long speech in favour of the Government, exhorting the troops to be obedient and attentive to their duty. All his suite are detained under a strong guard, and it is reported they will suffer the same punishment as the Emperor. The widow has expressed her wish to return to London and bring the rest of her children, six in number, along with her, to this country."

The letter adds, that the brig Swift, which brought Iturbide out, had that morning sailed for New Orleans or Havana; and that it was well she did, for 50 soldiers arrived immediately afterwards to take possession of her.

The Caraccas papers, by the schooner Pearl, received at the office of the Baltimore American, state, that the number of troops concentrated at Porto Cavello, destined to aid Bolivar in Peru, amounted to near four thousand. An equal number were to join them in Carthagena, under the command of General Valero.

It is currently stated (says the Columbiano of the 25th ult.) that Lord Cochrane has obtained the consent of the Emperor of Brasil, to his assuming once more the command of the Chilian Navy, and that he is now in co-operation with the Liberator, with a view of intercepting the Spanish man of war "Asia," and other vessels lately from Spain. When Lord Cochrane accepted the overtures of his Brazillian Majesty, and assumed the command of his Navy, it was under the express condition that he should be allowed to return to Chili, whenever his services might be required.

The Colombian Government were paying off their vales, by bills on England, and had ordered that no more should be issued. All claims against the government were now paid in cash as soon as adjusted.

The accounts from Peru were favorable—the general opinion was that the war would be at an end before the troops recently embarked from Porto Cavello would arrive, as the Royal troops were said to be much divided.

FRENCH SQUADRON.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 10, 1824.

GENTLEMEN: A French Squadron, consisting of a ship of the line, a frigate, and a brig, came in from sea this day, and anchored in Hampton Roads. The sight was both novel and grand, particularly of the ship of the line.

The weather is very lowering and boisterous, and we feel apprehensive of a similar gale to that we had here some few years ago. The rain has fallen in torrents within a few days past, and has partially deluged the Point, particularly that part of it laid off for the parade ground, which is now undergoing an improvement by interspersing clay with the sand, in order to make it permanent and solid, for the manœuvering of the troops.

NORFOLK, Sept. 13.—The French Squadron mentioned in our last, having anchored in Hampton Roads on Friday, are, the ship of the line L'Eylau, frigate L'Jeanne D'Arc, and brig L'Antelope, 14 days from St. Pierres, (Mart.) under the command of Admiral JURIEN, Commander of the West India and Gulf of Mexico stations.

WATCH-HOUSE, NEW-YORK.

A stout coachman entered the watch house late in the evening, gallanting by the collar a tall rawboned yankee, whom he begged might be accommodated with safe lodgings until morning, when the Police would be opened. "What's his offence?" said the captain, "do you charge him with any thing?" "Faith and I did charge him," said coachy, "and I charge him again, and he has'nt paid me. The long and short of it is, your honor, this fellow here hired me to ride him down to Peck slip, and by the powers he attempted to give me the slip, without paying me my fare; and when I seized him he asked me how I dare trate a jontleman in that manner. Ono, says I, don't come over me with your jomility. So I hustled him into the coach, and drove him here for safe keeping, until I can get my fare." The yankee, while the story was going on, looked around with a vacant unconcerned stare—regarding the black caps and surly looks of the watchmen with great indifference.—"Where did you come from?" said the captain of the watch. "I'm from Stoningtown," said brother Jonathan, with a nasal twang. "What brings you here?" "A boat with wooden notions and other necessaries. I lost my way, and told this tarnation fellow to come down to my slupe and I'd see him paid; but he wouldn't trust me, and brought me here."

The captain of the watch told the parties that they had better settle it, and the yankee invited him to leave his coach at the Park gate and go down to his vessel and receive his pay; and as a collateral security offered to give him his waistcoat, which coachy took and threw over his arm, and they left the watch-house together. They had just reached the Park gate, going towards Beekman st. when Brother Jonathan turned suddenly upon Mr. Whip and knocked him down, seized his waistcoat and ran off. Coachy attempted to follow, but in the dark missed his man. He returned to the Hall bellowing for the watch; the claret running freely from his nose, but the sufferer not being able to point out the path to pursue his antagonist, the watch could give no assistance and he mounted his box much cut up in spirits and flesh, and returned slowly home.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

(Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.)

Hatters.—The city of Philadelphia with a population of 13,000 taxables, contains 56 *master hatters*. The borough of Reading with not quite 1000 taxables, contains 66 master hatters, by whom about 300 persons are employed, as journeymen and apprentices.

It is stated in the Worcester Yeoman, that on the return of La Fayette from Portsmouth to Boston, he received notice that there was deposited in one of the Banks to his credit, the sum of $20,000.

Expedition.—A letter, a few months since, which was deposited in the post office, at Wilmington, (Del.) was carried to Stockholm, in Sweden, in 46 days after it was mailed. It went to New York, thence to Havre by the packet, and was thence conveyed to its place of destination.

General Carlo Alvear, Minister Plenipotentiary from the government of Buenos Ayres, and Col. Thomas Yriate, Secretary of Legation, are passengers in the Pacific at N. York. Mr Stephen Price is also a passenger, and Miss Kelly, late of the Drury Lane Theatre, and Mr. Lee, of the Dublin Theatre.

The Secretary of War, has returned from his western tour, and is now in Washington.

The Secretary of the Navy, with the Naval Commissioners, captains Rodgers, Chauncey, and Morris arrived at Boston last week from the North.

It is stated in the Boston Centinel that fine peaches in the market the present season, have commanded the extravagant price of *two dollars a dozen*; the frosts in that climate last spring having made great havoc in this species of fruit.

Earthquake.—The citizens of Florence, (Alab.) and its vicinity, experienced a severe shock of an earthquake, on Sunday morning, the 22d ult. It was supposed by many to have lasted at least a minute.

Culture of Tea.—Mr. George Wallace, who lives at Braddock Fields, writes to the American Farmer, that he has raised, during the present season, a considerable quantity of the Hyson Tea Plant.

From an article in one of the latest New-Orleans papers, we learn that there are in that city no less than sixty-three physicians—a goodly number for a population of 27,000.

At the commencement in Yale College, at New Haven, last week, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on the Hon. Smith Thompson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

MR. NINIAN EDWARDS has been in the immediate neighborhood of the Shannondale Springs for several weeks past—where his life had been despaired of at one time, in consequence of a violent swelling with which he had been suddenly attacked in the back of his neck: but he survived it and is on the recovery.

Canal.—The water was let into the Erie canal as far as Lockport, on the 30th ult.; and it was expected that the boats would reach there in about a week. A daily stage now runs between Lockport and Buffalo.

The Bonapartes.—Very little is said of late of this once celebrated family. Jerome was travelling in Austria, his wife and children were at Rome, where several of the females of the family reside.

The Savannah papers of the 7th speak of the continued good health of that city. The Natchez *Mississippian* of the 21st ult. mentions that Natchez was then "free from every appearance of malignant disease" and that there were "no local causes to engender it."

The Charleston Board of Health reported the occurrence of four new cases of yellow fever in that city on the 7th inst.

Murder.—Robert Allen, of Amherst, (Va.) was last week murdered by one of his female slaves, who entered his chamber when he was asleep, and completely perforated his skull with a blow of some weapon. In this situation, his brains coming from the gash, he lingered three days, partly rational! The murderer is in custody, and has partially confessed her guilt.

The Directors of the Louisiana State Bank have declared five per cent. profits on the last six months business. This institution advertises checks on New-York and Philadelphia at one per cent. premium.

The pretended Charles X. of France sailed from New York, in the ship Galaxy, for Havre, on the 12th inst.

By an arrival at Charleston from Havana the news of the insurrection of Rodrigues, and his proclamation of the Constitution at Matanzas is confirmed. Rodrigues, accompanied by a few dragoons, fled from Matanzas by the road to Mocha.

The Haytien Emigration Society of New York, have chartered the ship Concordia, captain Bailey, about 400 tons burthen, to proceed to Hayti during the first week in October, with 160 emigrants, already engaged.

The Sea Serpent was (says the Nantucket Inquirer) in the Vineyard Sound on Saturday, the 4th inst. and was also seen off Nantucket same day.

The celebrated Italian composer of music, Rossini, usually received fifty guineas for attendance at a private concert. Prince Leopold of Cobourg, the King of England's son-in-law, lately sent him 500 guineas with a superb diamond pin, for this service.

A woman named Marie de Brackeleer, died in July last, in Flanders, at the age of one hundred and three—she fully retained her faculties to the last, and what is most remarkable, a head of long, thick, *black* hair.

On the night of the 10th of August, the Alabama Hotel, at Blakely, was burnt to the ground.

The Death Warrant for the execution of John Zimmerman, who received his sentence at the last court in Schuylkill county, has been signed by the governor and received by the sheriff of that county.—It is to take place on Thursday the 30th of September inst. at Orwigsburg.

Fare reduced.—The fare in the Union Line of steam boats, between this city and Baltimore, is reduced to $5. The morning line through on the same day, will be continued after the 15th inst.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post:

An extraordinary circumstance happened on the 31st day of August, 1824, at New Rochelle, in Westchester county. As I was sitting in the house of my son, Newberry Davenport, the front door of the hall being open, there came into the hall a number of Swallows, and flew and hovered, and some of them settled in different places, and two on my hat, which was on my head. I requested some one to open the back door of the hall, which made an opening through. As soon as that was done, the birds went through from the front door to the back door, and so continued going until I counted upwards of five hundred that passed through, and at one time they flew so thick, that I could not count them. I expect there went through near a thousand in the run of one hour. There was a large flock of them that continued hovering and flying over the house the whole time. I shut the doors and prevented the birds coming in, and all disappeared in short time after. Mr. Editor, if you think this worth your notice you are welcome to publish it.

NEWBERRY DAVENPORT.

Mr. Clusley Jones, of New Kent, Virginia, arrived in New-York a few days since, in company with two of his sons, with a cargo of wheat, and having received the avails, amounting to about one thousand dollars, placed it in a small pocket book, and went into the auction room of L. Power & Co. where his pocket was picked by some villains who prowl about the city, leaving Mr. Jones and four other persons 600 miles from home, among strangers, without the means of helping themselves.—One hundred dollars has been offered by Mr. J. for the recovery of the pocket book and contents.

The New York Daily Advertiser says—"There is a grape vine in the yard of Mr. William Shatzel, No. 234 Water-street, in this city, which exhibits the most extraordinary growth and product that we have ever seen. The vine is four years old, having been set out in the spring of 1820. It now covers a frame grape-house of about 25 by 33 feet. Mr. Shatzel counted the clusters some time since, and found there were more than 700. It is the white grape, commonly called the Madeira grape; the clusters are large and fine, and hanging down from the vine through the frame, make a rich and beautiful display."

POISON BY MUSHROOMS.

Five or six persons composing the family of Mr. George Barnard, Hartford, (Conn.) were poisoned last week by eating mushrooms at breakfast. One of them, a lad named James Seymour, 14 years of age expired on the 2d day, and a child of Mr. B's. was dangerously ill. So deleterious were the effects of this vegetable, that a cat which subsequently licked the platters in which it had been served up expired in a short time after. The species of plant used in this instance is denominated the *white mushroom*, which is well known to be a deadly poison. It is proper, however, it should be universally known that it has been distinctly ascertained by men of science, that all mushrooms, whether black or white, are more or less impregnated with poisonous qualities, injurious to the health of those who use them. They are considered particularly deleterious when made into catsup.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—Advices from New Orleans of the 17th ult. mention that "The late pleasant and comfortable weather has not had the anticipated effect of allaying the sickness which had commenced. The interments in the Protestant cemetry, of persons who died of the yellow fever during the last week has exceeded, fourfold, those of the like period preceding; and several new cases, some of them of the most malignant type, were reported yesterday. Several of the physicians express fears that the disease will soon become epidemic."

A letter dated at Point Coupee, near New Orleans, on the 12th ult. states that "Mr. Lewis, the celebrated musician, and his lady, were both lying dangerously ill. Two of their sons, the oldest and the youngest, were buried last week. The parents have not yet been informed of their death. The other children have been removed to the neighbouring plantations, where every attention is paid to them, and they are convalescent."

The following is the manifest of the cargo of the great ship Columbus, which lately sailed from Quebec. It is perhaps the largest cargo ever shipped in one vessel since the days of Noah:—

41 pieces of oak,
425 do. yellow pine,
2800 do. red pine,
54000 staves and heading,
35000 deals.

According to reports made to the British Parliament, the number of merchant vessels belonging to that country is 24,542, manned by 2,606,674 sailors. The military forces in the empire in time of peace, amount to 320,000 men: the marine counts 400 vessels of war and transports, and 23,000 sailors. The revenue in time of peace is near 90 millions sterling, and the expenses 77 millions. The exports are about 52 millions, and the imports 44 millions.

Medical Quacks.—In the Saratoga Sentinel we perceive the decision of a cause which is of much importance to the public. A suit was brought against the defendants, Messrs. *Rose & Parsons*, quack doctors, for mal-practice, and a verdict was obtained for the plaintiff of 220 dollars damages. This is as it should be, and we do most sincerely hope, that the example here set will be followed up, until these Vampyres are driven to honest employment.

Murder, Counterfeiters, and Thieves.

Under this head the Angelica Republican states that on Wednesday, the 25th ultimo, Samuel Ives, was murdered by Robert Douglass, in the town of Troubsburgh, Steuben County, N. Y.

"Some few weeks since Douglass passed a counterfeit bill to a pedlar. The pedlar gave the bill to Ives, to return it again, which was done the first time he saw Douglass, who put it up and went off without replacing it with a better one, or even one of equal value. On the 25th, Douglass passed the house of Ives, when the latter asked him for the money—a quarrel soon commenced, blows ensued, when Douglass drew a dagger, or a long knife, and stabbed Ives in four different places, which occasioned his death in about ten minutes. Two persons were near, but were intimidated by his threats of similar punishment if they attempted to arrest him, and he escaped into the woods, which were near at hand.

"The Sheriff, and several influential persons immediately rallied about 300 men, mostly armed, and surrounded a most mountainous and secluded part of the town of Addison, where it was long suspected a horde of counterfeiters harbored, and where Douglass lived with his father in law, a Mr. Mayberry. The Sheriff, with a small party went to the house of Mayberry, and on searching it, found a large quantity of silks, satins, ginghams, and several valuable gold and silver watches in the ceiling of the house, in the beds, and wound round the bodies of the *ladies*. Two bloody shirts were also found, one of which was acknowledged to belong to Douglass, but the other no account could nor would be given of.

"On examining among the rocks near the house three boxes were found; one was about three feet square, filled with silks, satins, crapes, shawls, ribbons, woolen cloths, &c. and between four and five hundred dollars in money; the other two boxes were similar, and contained a similar assortment, except the money. Six persons, men and women, with the property were taken to Bath and properly secured. Two of the men have been in this county distributing the money by the means of purchasing and exchanging horses, one of whom was arrested a few miles from this village, but knocked the constable down, stole a horse from an Indian, and escaped in time to arrive at their place of rendezvous to be again apprehended.

"Douglass escaped the vigilance of his pursuers until Wednesday morning, the 8th inst. at which time he got completely starved from his den. He was taken at the house of one Hallet, who, a short time previous, had bailed Douglass out of Bath jail, where he had been imprisoned on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Hallet not feeling en-

tirely willing to pay the amount of the bonds should he not appear at court, told him so many persons had been at his house in pursuit that he had no flour, but if he would secret himself in the barn, his wants should soon be supplied. Douglass accordingly went to the barn, and Hallet instead of going after flour, gave information to a party of men which was near at hand, who soon surrounded the barn, and he yielded himself up as their prisoner without resistance. He was safely lodged in jail with his brethren in vice, there to await the just sentence of the law."

The celebrated pedestrian traveller, Captain J. D. Cochrane, of the British Navy, has arrived at La Guayra. This is the same gentleman who has travelled on foot through the greatest part of Asiatic Russia. Bent upon further discoveries, he intends to explore the yet unravelled parts of South America, including a visit to the Andes.

LAFAYETTE.

General La Fayette, on Tuesday evening, very affectionately took leave of Captain Allyn, of the ship Cadmus, who brought him to this country, and, at the same time, presented him with a superb writing desk, replete with every thing necessary for a gentleman's toilette, bearing this inscription —"*Gen. La Fayette to his excellent friend, Captain Allyn, August 15th, 1824.*" And also sent kind remembrances to such of the officers and crew of the Cadmus as remained on board, presenting the chief mate, Mr. Daniel Chadwick, a very beautiful and rich case of instruments, suitable for his profession. The Cadmus has sailed again for Havre.

The citizens of Albany have procured the use of the capitol in their city for the purpose of giving a grand fete to the General.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of New Jersey, directs that General La Fayette, be received at all military parades and stations throughout that state, with the honor due to the highest military rank.

The mayor of Baltimore has issued his proclamation, authorising an illumination of the city, on the night of the General's arrival.

The mechanics of Petersburg have offered to erect gratuitously, at Yorktown, buildings sufficient for the accommodation of 10,000 men.—The timber, &c. to be furnished by the different committees of the state.

It is stated in the Georgetown, S. C. Gazette that the proprietors of North Island, at the entrance of that harbor, contemplate changing its name to that of La Fayette—it being the spot that first received the foot of that hero.

The City Council of New Orleans, have authorised the Mayor and Recorder of that city to address a letter to General La Fayette, inviting him thither so soon as they may hear of his arrival in the United States—and have appointed three aldermen of their body to receive him. The Mayor is likewise authorized to make suitable preparations for his reception, and to draw upon the treasurer of the city, for all sums of money necessary to the accomplishment of this object.

A Newspaper of the 9th of March, 1787, contains the following paragraph:—"Mr. Peale has now preserved in his museum of curiosities, a Gold Pheasant, one of those beautiful birds of China, which the *Marquis de la Fayette* presented to His Excellency George Washington, and which is said to have cost him fifteen guineas."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1824.

☞ We present our compliments to our rhyming friends and correspondents, and inform them that we have fitted up a snug little corner for the accommodation of Dr. SANGRADO'S "Parnassian Pill Shop," and we *sincerely* commend him to their notice. We *confidently* assure them that he is no Empiric; but a workman well fitted to his task. "dividing to each his portion in due season." He has long been gathering such

——— "sweets from the Parnassian spring,
As muses dictate, and as poets sing;"

and being subject to "like passions" with his brethren, he knows the better how to "pity their infirmities," and afford relief.

Dr. S. deems it but just to say, that his patient, "W." is not the same as the one who made his appearance over that signature in the last Post.

LITERARY.—We learn from New-York, that the prize, a *Gold Medal*, valued at fifty dollars, recently offered by Messrs. Lockwoods of that city, for the best Poem to be inserted in "The Album," has been awarded to Mr. *N. P. Willis*, a member of Yale College, New Haven. Mr. Willis is a young gentleman with whom we have the pleasure of an acquaintance, and the talents developed in some of his prior productions is a sufficient warrant that the one for which he has received the prize, will redeem the pledge given by the publishers, that the work should "do honor to the poetical talents of the country."—The work has already been put to press, and will appear forthwith in a style equal to the best London typography. A superbly bound copy of the work is to be given to a lady of New-York, for the best selection. We shall copy the prize poem, when published.

Among the deaths by the yellow fever at New Orleans, we observe the names of Henry Rietch, Peter Gardner, John Anderson, and Jean Pelley, of Philadelphia, John Jackson, Henry Maxwell and Edward Canning, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dwyer of Ireland. By the vigilance of the mayor of New Orleans a number of men had been arrested while attempting to carry off the iron chest of Mr. Chaldron, containing about 20,000 dollars in gold and silver.

A correspondent of the National Gazette has given the public some reasons, why he is averse to the emigration of the people of colour to the island of Hayti—he says that if the better class of the blacks be sent away, the residue left in these states will become more indolent and dissolute than the majority of them comparatively are at this present period—so that, although their numbers may be evidently diminished, vice and immorality will abundantly increase among them that remain, and thus an evil which it is desired may be averted would be produced by the very means taken to prevent it. This logical conclusion requires further elucidation before we can be brought to believe in its justness. When we express our sentiments favourable to the mission of Citizen Granville, principally on account of its manifest design of improving the mental and pecuniary condition of such who may profit by his liberal offers, it is because there has never been just ground to suspect that the designs of the Haytien government were other than what the candour and frankness of its agent has stated them to be, and that they have met and deserve the attention of the philanthropic among the American people. We hope the spirit which has led many already to emigrate, will prevail to a much greater extent, and that there may be no more insinuations thrown out by false friends to dampen it.

A very Elegant Civic Arch has been erected in the Borough of Frankford, in Honour of Gen. La Fayette, and highly patriotic measures have been adopted there to welcome this early friend of our Country's Liberty.

It is not definitively known when the General will arrive in this city, but from the number of his present engagements, we conclude, that another week will elapse before our brethren shall have occasion for the feasts and fetes in preparation to welcome him.

Our fellow citizens or neighbours of the District of Southwark, manifest considerable dissatisfaction that the route of the Procession has not been extended within their limits. We beg that they will consider the length of the procession, and that by the route already proposed the day will, probably, be quite exhausted, before the General will reach his quarters at the Mansion House. This consideration, of itself, should be sufficient to hush the disaffection which is prevailing; but if any farther motive be wanting to produce the harmony and good feeling which should reign supreme upon that day, we trust it will be found in considering the expense of the procession, the General's entertainment, &c., and in the soothing reflection, that our good friends of the district of Southwark "have neither part nor lot in this matter."

Utterance is vain; for we can only say
He rules our hearts—but never tell how much!

The contemplated procession in honor of La Fayette, will doubtless be more splendid than any of the kind ever seen in this country, the Federal procession of 1788, perhaps, excepted. Every preparation which can give eclat to his entrance into the first capital city of the Union, seems to be going on with the greatest alacrity. The din of Presidential strife, has, in a measure, ceased; and that rank and unkindly party feeling, which was pervading every portion of the community, has been withered and wilted beneath the genial influence of National pride and gratitude. Indeed, all the *old* wounds which have been wantonly torn open in the present contest, seem for a moment to be staunched, or to bleed inwardly, whilst the recollections of our country's glory, associated with the history of our illustrious visitor, crowd upon the mind, and come knocking at the door of the heart, and call forth from Maine to Georgia, the reiterated response—"WELCOME FAYETTE!"

There is something in the sedateness of our national character, which has been mistaken by foreigners for phlegmatic indifference; and hence it is, that it has been so often asserted, that the blood flows so sluggishly in our veins, as to be incapable of being warmed by gratitude, or moved by visions of national glory. The present occasion, however, will manifest, that beneath this apparent indifference, there lies a rich strata of national feeling, which has not been surpassed in impetuosity, even by the reception of the "legitimate" George IV. in the Scottish Capital, or by his loyal subjects of the "Emerald Isle." It has been truly and beautifully said, "that stillest streams do water fairest meadows;" and like the silent and majestic stream, meandering its way through verdant meadows, the tide of our national feeling can only be swelled by the more impetuous gush of the various springs to which it owes its source.—Thus when the gentle streamlet becomes suddenly swollen to a mighty torrent, and dashes its way furiously over the mountain rocks to mingle with its equally furious compeers, it is then that the mighty current overflows its ordinary bounds, and holds its course, unresisted and resistless, as our noble rivers rolling their stupendous tides to the ocean!

The present is such an occasion—and will form a proud addition to those which already deck our national escutcheon. Indeed, of our national character, we may well be proud; for, it may be fearlessly asserted, that of happiness, intelligence, virtue, and every thing which dignifies and ennobles the human character, the United States hold out an example which may challenge the world for a parallel. But these blessings become greatly enhanced by contrasting them with the condition of the world around us. We are confident that we should fail in drawing a just comparison; we shall, therefore, adopt the words of our friend "WILFRED;"—

Range the wide world—a happier clime,
No eye hath seen: E'en Father Time,
Grown weary of his long abode,
Bids ruin other lands corrode,
But pauses in his dark career,
To view the spring of glory here!

In eastern clime, forever fam'd,
Where Israel's guidant pillar flam'd—
Where Priests and Prophets of the Lord,
In rapture spoke his holy word,
We see the gloomy Crescent lowes,
And the wild Infidel in power!

Europe—her energies at rest,
Still heaves an anxious, troubled breast;
And man, in every clime but ours,
In misery and madness cowers;
Here Liberty, as Dian chaste,
Cheers in the city and the waste,
And leaves th' unfetter'd soul to rise
From earth to goodness in the skies.

Our purpose, when we commenced this article, was, to give a bird's-eye view of the Federal Procession of 1788, from the "*Columbian Magazine*" of that date, which is now before us, and which an esteemed friend has been so kind as to furnish, as well for the purpose of affording hints upon the present occasion, as refreshing the memory with the demonstrations of joy elicited by the adoption of what may be considered the Conservator of American Liberty, and recording the memorable transactions upon our pages. Our readers, we trust, will pardon the digression; and we now hasten to lay before them the order and arrangement of that procession, simply remarking, that we hope a parade in honor of one so disinterestedly and so powerfully instrumental in procuring us the liberty of choosing our own Constitution, as Major General La Fayette, will be worthy of the feeling of gratitude and joy which his visit has awakened, and equal, at least in brilliancy, to the one commemorative of Liberty itself, secured to the people of the United States by the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The preparatory arrangements to celebrate the consummation of this glorious event, were ordered with strict propriety:

Committees were appointed to arrange the order of procession, and to provide an entertainment (from which spirituous liquors of every description were excluded) on the lawn at Bush Hill, the seat of William Hamilton, Esq. The different tradesmen and manufacturers assembled to regulate their respective insignia, and their stations in the procession were determined by lot. On the evening of the second of July the account of the ratification by the convention of Virginia arrived; the satisfaction of the people was made complete, and the TENTH pillar triumphantly added to the Federal Edifice.

The morning of the fourth of July was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and the discharge of artillery. Ten ships (one of which was elegantly illuminated in the evening) were anchored in the stream of the Delaware, to represent the ten States that had adopted the constitution. These ships were decorated with the standard of the union, and the colours of the various nations of the world.—At eight o'clock the different companies assembled, and at a little after nine o'clock, the procession began at the intersection of Third and South streets; continuing along Third street to Callowhill-street; thence up Callowhill-street to Fourth-street; thence along Fourth-street to Market-street, and thence to Union Green in the front of Bush-Hill.

In addition to the General Flags, General Companies and Insignia, Particular Societies, Military Corps, Civil Officers, &c. the several Trades and Professions marched in the following order, generally employed on stages, in their respective avocations.

1. Architects, House-carpenters, Saw-makers and File-cutters. 2. Farmers driving their ploughs, and following their grain. 3. The Weavers and cotton Card makers. 4. Boat-builders. 5. Sail-makers. 6. Ship carpenters. 7. Ship-joiners. 8. Rope-makers and Ship-chandlers. 9. Merchants and Traders, followed by their clerks and apprentices. 10. Cordwainers (this trade was the first, among the trades whose precedence was fixed by lot.) 11. Coach-painters. 12. Cabinet and Chair-makers. 13 Brick-makers. 14. House, Ship, and Sign-painters. 15. Porters with 5 barrels of flour in a dray. 16. Clock and Watch makers. 17. Fringe and Ribband Weavers. 18. Bricklayers. 19. Taylors. 20. Instrument-makers, Turners, Windsor-chair, and Spinning-wheel-makers. 21. Carvers and Gilders. 22. Coopers. 23. Plane-makers. 24 Whip and Cane manufacturers. 25. Black-smiths, White-smiths and nailers. 26. Coach-makers. 27. Potters. 28. Hatters. 29. Wheel wrights. 30. Tin plate workers. 31. Skinners, Breeches makers, and Glovers. 32. Tallow-Chandlers. 33. Victuallers driving two stately Oxen. 34. Printers, Book binders and Stationers, printing and distributing an Ode. 35. Saddlers. 36 Stone-cutters. 37. Bread and Biscuit-bakers, baking and distributing bread to the people. 38. Gun-smiths. 39. Copper-smiths. 40. Gold-smiths, Silver-smiths and jewellers. 41. Distillers. 42 Tobacconists. 43. Brass-founders. 44. Stocking manufacturers. 45. Tanners and Curriers. 46. Upholsterers. 47. Sugar-refiners. 48. Brewers. 49. Perukemakers and Barber Surgeons. 50 Engravers. 51. Plasterers. 52. Brush-makers. 53 Stay-makers. 54. Musicians. 55. The gentlemen of the bar headed by the honourable Edward Shippen, Esq. President of the Common Pleas, and William Bradford, Esq. Attorney General, followed by the Students of the Law. 56. The Clergy of the different Christian denominations, with the Rabbi of the Jews, walking arm in arm. 57. The college of physicians, headed by their president, Dr. John Redman, and followed by the Students in physic. 58. Students of the University, headed by the Vice Provost, and of the Episcopal Academy, and most of the schools of the city, preceded by their respective Tutors.

Capt. Copeland of the schr. Macdonough, from St. Thomas, arrived at this port, states in coming out in the passage between Green and Snake Islands, he discovered a boat with 10 or 15 men, making towards them. Having on a previous voyage been attacked about the same place and robbed of about $800, he had this time prepared himself for a similar attack, and after placing a musket in the hands of each of the passengers and men, waited until they approached within pistol shot, when he hailed them, and got for an answer a volley of musketry. He then gave orders to fire which was promptly obeyed to the number of five rounds, when the gentlemen found their number lessened and the sport rather hot, hauled off.

Mr. Henning Gottfried Linberg will preach in the Commissioner's Hall of Southwark, on next Lord's day morning and evening.

MARRIED,

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Smalter, Mr. WILLIAM RHEINER, of Penn Township, to Miss HANNAH MILLER, daughter of Philip Miller, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 22d ult. at Urbana, Ohio, Mr. LEMUEL P. BURTON, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA HEYLIN, of the former place.

On the 5th inst. near Columbia, N. J. by the Rev. Jehiel Talmage, Mr. FREDERICK BALADE, formerly of this city, to Miss NANCY VANEIKE, daughter of James Vaneikn, of the former place.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. R. M. Smith, Mr. WILLIAM HACKETT, of Queen Ann County, to Miss MARY HARDCASTLE, daughter of Mr. Robert Hardcastle, Esq. of Caroline county, Maryland.

On the 8th inst at Edenton, Chester County, by the Rev. Robert White, Mr. GEORGE O. VAN AMRINGE, of Philadelphia, to Miss ARBY ELLIS, of Wilmington, N. C.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. F. D. Sheaffer, Mr. EPHRAIM ALLEN, to Miss JANE BOWERS, both of this city.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, Mr. ISAAC MARSHALL, to Miss SUSANNA, daughter of Mr. James Farly, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Arbuckle, Mr. JAMES M. HIRST, to Miss MARY HAY, both of this city.

On the 13th inst. by Thomas C. Rush, Esq. of the Northern Liberties, Mr. JONATHAN HALLOWAY, of New Jersey, to MARY CLAUSE, of Pennsylvania.

On Thursday, the 9th inst. by Alderman George Bartram, Mr DANIEL HAGGERTY, to Miss ISABELLA MURPHY, both of this city.

On the 9th inst. by the Reverend Thomas Griffin, Mr. JOHN STEWART, to Mrs. REBECCA PIERSON, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 8th ult. by the Rev. Mr Cammikey, Mr. GARRET RUTH, to Miss LOUISA OMENSETTER, both of this city.

DIED,

On Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, Miss SUSAN, daughter of John Estlin, in the 21st year of her age.

On Tuesday afternoon, aged 65, Mrs. SARAH COATES RAWLE, wife of William Rawle, Esq.

On the 15th inst. JOHN BARCLAY, Esq. President of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, aged 58.

On the 10th instant, at Swedesborough, N. J. Mr. JOHN DERRICKSON, in the 25th year of his age.

On Thursday night, after a lingering illness, of pulmonary consumption, JOHN K. BAHR.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON, of the Philadelphia Theatre, aged 17.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 14th inst. Mrs. SYLVIA AMMIDON, in the 58th year of her age.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. JACOB PLANKINGHORN, in the 93d year of his age.

On the 11th inst. at Tuckerton, N. J. after a short illness, SIMEON HAINES, ag d 32 years. The tears of his relatives and numerous friends, speak the sad tidings of their loss.

On Monday morning, Mr. HENRY P. LANDIS, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 10th inst. in Gloucester county, N. J. aged 24, Mrs. REBECCA GIBSON, wife of Mr. John Gibson, late Merchant, of Pittsburg, Penn.

On the 10th inst. near Darby, Delaware county, JOSEPH WALN, formerly of this city, in the 85d year of his age.

On Saturday evening, the 11th instant, Mrs. HANNAH BURNS, after a short illness, aged 70.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	32	42	74
New-York,	36	36	72
Baltimore,	11	19	30

Among the deaths in Philadelphia, were 32 children under five years of age. In New-York, there were 35—and in Baltimore 15.

We understand, that the board of managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company have finished the Canals on the River Schuylkill, and will open the Locks at Reading on Monday morning next, the 20th instant.

Brig. Gen. Robert Patterson has ordered the Volunteers of the first Brigade, P. M. to hold themselves in readiness to receive His Excellency Gov. Shulze, who is hourly expected to arrive in this city.

We are pleased that our correspondent Francis has retuned his Harp. It has been matter of regret that he should have so long neglected to touch its harmonious numbers, when so much remains unsung, to impel him to the practice of his skill.

COMMUNICATION.

We are requested to state, for the information of the members of the "*St. Cecelia Society*," that the meeting which is to be held on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at their hall, will be one of the most important which has occurred since the Society was formed. The new Constitution will be open for discussion, which alone should lead us to hope for a general and very punctual attendance.

TYPOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

An adjourned general meeting of the PRINTERS of the City and County of Philadelphia, will be held on Monday evening, the 20th instant, at seven o'clock, at the house of Mr. Parkinson, in Chestnut street. By order of the Committee of Arrangement.

An adjourned meeting of the young men (Apothecaries) will be held at Rubicam's Hotel, south 6th street, below Market, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing the place of meeting, arranging the order of Procession, &c on the arrival of Gen. La Fayette.

WM. RUSHTON, Chairman.
R. MORRIS, Secretary.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12. Brig Adams, Rich Amsterdam, 60 days, Mdse.
13. Brig Mary, Merrick, Matanzas, via quarantine, Sugar, &c.
Schr Mary of the Mill, Driscer, Matanzas, do. do.
Ship Niagara, Gookin, Londonderry, 32 days. Salt & 109 pass.
Brig Sal & Hope, Collins, Lisbon, 27 days, Wine, Wool & Salt
16. Brig Alabama, Kirk, Bordeaux, 41 d. Brandy, Wine & Silks
Brig Fanny, Duniery, Teneriff, 38 days, Wine, &c.
Brig Constitution, Abbott, Turks Island, 14 days, Salt, &c.
Schr. H. G. Seymour, Dickerson, Aux Cayes, 14 days, Coffee
Ship Thalia, Butler, Island of Sicily, via Gibraltar, 36 days, Merchandize.
Schr. M'Donough, Copeland, St. Thomas, 12 days, Sugar, Coffee, &c.
17. Schr. Ceres, Fish, Aux Cayes, 13 days, Coffee.

CLEARANCES.

Aug. 31. Brig Portia, Chase, Laguira.
Brig Mary, Laws, West Indies.
14. Brig Mero, Pitner, Madeira and a Market.
15. Brig Louisiana, Rogan, Laguira.
Brig William & Thomas, Brazier, St. Thomas.
Schr. Columbia, Smith, La Guira.
16. Brig Navarro, M'Cumb, Pacific.
Schr. Mary Washington, Rea, West Indies.

*** The Electing Committee of the Wayne Beneficial Society meet every Friday evening, at Mr. Chase's Hotel, corner of South and Carpenter Streets, to receive applications for membership.
Sept. 25, 1824.

CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, SEPT. 18, 1824.

The performance to commence with a NEW GRAND ENTREE, by eight beautiful Horses.

STILL VAULTING—By the whole troop of Flying Phenomena, assisted by Masters Sweet and Spencer—Clown, Mr. Williams.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master Spencer, a boy only nine years of age.

HORSEMANSHIP, by *Mrs. Williams*, the intrepid female Equestrian,—Clown, Mr. Williams.

SLACK ROPE, by Mr. STOKER, who will go through his wonderful performances.

The beautiful spotted horse General Jackson, will go through his wonderful performances.

HORSEMANSHIP by Master Sweet.

STICK DANCE AND COMBAT; or, Men piled upon Men.

To conclude with (first time at this Theatre) the celebrated Musical Drama of LOCK AND KEY.

Box Tickets 50 cents—Pit 25 cents—Children under 10 years of age, with families, admitted to the Boxes at half price.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock, and performances to commence at half past 7, precisely. sept 18

No. 3—Minutes of the Discussion.

A WORK entitled, Minutes of a Discussion on the Question "Is the punishment of the wicked absolutely eternal: or is it only a temporal punishment in this world, for their good, and to be succeeded by eternal happiness after death?" Between Rev. ABNER KNEELAND and Rev. W. L. M'CALLA, which commenced at the First Independent Church of Christ, called Universalist, in Lombard street Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning, July 13th, and concluded on the evening of Friday following.

Taken in short-hand, by R. L. Jennings.

This work, which will contain the whole of the arguments offered on both sides of this important question, in the words of the respective parties, will be published in six numbers, at 25 cents each, to be paid for on delivery, or the whole may be obtained in boards at 1 dollar 50 cents.

No. 5 of the above, containing 48 pages octavo, is now published and the remaining number as soon as possible. The whole will exceed 300 pages and may be had at No. 31 South Second street, or at the Book stores generally in the city.

R. L. Jennings will give a course of Lectures on Short-hand, (so soon as a class can be formed) the object of which is not to convey the mere theory of his system, but to make practical stenographers. A list is left at No. 31 South Second street, to be filled by those who wish to attend the Lectures. Ticket for the course 10 dollars. sept 18—1t

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EDUCATION.

THE subscriber intends opening a Select Seminary for Young Gentlemen, at No. 30 1-2 south Seventh street, second door below Chesnut street, on Monday, the 20th inst.

The course of tuition will comprise Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, (on a new and approved system), Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes and construction of Maps, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Gauging, Surveying, Navigation, and Algebra, with all the other branches of the Mathematics.

As the pupils admitted will be limited to a small number and entirely select, and from the subscriber's former success and experience of near seven years constant teaching, he flatters himself able to give satisfaction to all those who may entrust their children to his care.

Terms, 7 dollars per quarter.

References, Rev. Wm. R. Ashton, Pastor of the Third Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Principal of a Young Ladies Seminary in Chesnut street; Doctors Joseph Klapp, George McClellan, W. Darrach. J. H. BROWN.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Having been last year honoured with nearly 7,000 of your suffrages for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, and now put in nomination for the same by the Democratic Conferees, I again solicit your votes at the ensuing general Election. Should I be elected, the duties of the office shall be faithfully attended to. Your fellow citizen,

sept. 18—tf CONRAD WILE.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Bustleton, on the night of the 26th ult. a lad, indented to the coach making business, named MORRIS WORRELL, about 19 years of age, five feet, six inches high, light complexion and remarkably forward of his age and presuming. Had on and took with him, a blue cloth coattee, light grey pantaloons, black fur hat, and a variety of other clothing, not recollected. No charges paid.

sept. 18—3t GEORGE NORTHROP.

LA FAYETTE BADGES.

Honour and Gratitude to the Brave!

THE public are respectfully informed, that the above Badges, (which were adopted by a number of respectable meetings of our citizens) representing an elegant and correct likeness of Gen. LA FAYETTE, are now ready and for sale at the Store of Mr Thomas De Silver, No. 243 Market-street.—Also, at No. 209 Market-street.

sept. 18—2t NATHANIEL CALVERT.

22,000 Dollars,

TO Loan on Mortgage, on Real Estate in this city, at an Interest of 5 cent. It can be divided into 3 or 4 sums. Also, 10,000 Dllars to Loan in small sums, from 500 Dollars to 3000, at 6 per cent. Apply to

MORTIMER & WILTBOHN,
sept. 4—tf Conveyancers, No. 149, Walnut street.

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 102 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 72 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers,

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

Drugs, Family Medicines, Paints, &c.

SAMUEL P. SHOEMAKER, keeps constantly on hand and for sale at his Drug Store, No 210 North Second street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of selected DRUGS and FAMILY MEDICINES, together with PAINTS, OIL, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c. Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. Attention given at any hour of the night.

sept. 11—3t

To Gibbs and Fortune.

Fortune, take thy blinding off,
And now right plainly see!
The wondering people no more scoff,
For GIBBS is wed to thee!
Plutus was groomsman—and Ceres
Showed less of sternness than old Pluto!
When Hymen joined you, hand in hand,
Ceres was near, her stores bestowing;
Pomona hid the pregnant land,
With richness and with grain be glowing!
Robigus gave his corn nor feared
That GIBBS his treasure fairly shared.
Pactolus, in the Lydian region,
With golden sands was seen to shine;
This Heathen fable may a legion,
Observe!—Time's for ock take in time,
Esop spoke true, although in fable,
Then buy a Ticket if you're able,
For Lottery Wheels like Time's run round,
What's lost may yet again be found,

In the Union Canal Lottery,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn positively on the 28th October.

SCHEME.

6 prizes of	$5000 is		$30,000
6	1000 is		6000
6	500 is		3000
6	397 is		2382
828	12 is		9936
5072	6 is		30432
6924 Prizes,			87750
10626 Blanks.			

17550 Tickets at $5—Shares in proportion. For sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 41 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Prize Tickets in the Baltimore, New York, and New Jersey Lotteries are taken for cash on Tickets at the above office.

aug 7—tf

ADVICE EXTRA.

"To be fortunate is to be wise."

IN these direful times when old plans fail, new ones claim attention. The old dull path to wealth and independence, has of late been choked up with weeds, so that the most wary and nimble-footed traveller is entangled in them—he is stripped and thrown on his back, in an endeavour to pursue it.—From such like disasters have arisen new expedients to prop up a broken fortune, or erect a new one, which have usually resulted in disappointment, and these results have given birth to the reflections which follow:

Each heated pate, with hope elate,
Dreams nought but of elections,
And Adams's, Jackson's, Crawford's fate,
Put all their sage reflections;
But souls more bright with wisdom dight,
More fateful matters weighing,
Seek honour in the path aright
By FORTUNE'S voice obeying.

No candidate, whate'er his fate,
Will fill with cash your coffers:
Then why not that vain goal abate,
And take what FORTUNE offers!
No grievous toil—no brawling broil—
Old friendship's ends to sever—
No slander, subject to recoil,
She claims as price of favour.

But if intent on party bent,
The dregs of old affection,
Let all your party rage be spent
In wealth's sublime election:
Your tickets choose with happiest views—
Your poll be UNION LOTTERY;
And name of "Politician" lose
In "Fortune's happy votary."

And surely a more eligible plan to make Mr worth preserving cannot be devised, as is evidenced by the following Scheme of the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

6	Prizes of	$5000 is	$30,000
6	do	1000 is	6000
6	do	500 is	3000
6	do	397 is	2382
828	do	12 is	9936
5072	do	6 is	30432
6924	Prizes		$87750

Positively to be drawn on the 28th of October next.

Whole Tickets,	$6 00	Quarters,	1 50
Halves,	3 00	Eighths,	0 75

Packages by certificate and otherwise, as usual.

For further particulars relative to the advice above given, apply at

P. I. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets,

Where have been recently sold and *immediately paid*—11 capital prize of 3000 dollars; 7 of 2000; 6 of 1000; 4 of 500; 12 of 100; besides 50's, &c. &c. innumerable.

july 24—tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SINGLE Man of Colour, to do labouring work and take charge of a working horse. He must come well recommended for honesty and industry. Also, wanted two or three BOYS to learn a profitable business. Boys from the country will be preferred. Apply at WILLIAMS'S Marble Yard, No. 3, North Eleventh Street.

NB. A few Marble Mantles, with other Marble work on hand, which will be sold low for cash. Soap stone Stoves for burning Lehigh Coal, put up. aug. 7—tf

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MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

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FARE REDUCED TO $2.

For a Passage to New York.

THROUGH in one day in the Citizens Coach, and New Union line, for New-York, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam Boat Albemarle, leaves the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown; from thence in coaches to New Brunswick, and take the elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—Fare only two dollars.

For seats apply at C. Bailey's, Mansion House Hotel, South Third Street, and at No. 30 South Third Street, No. 13 Market Street, and of the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.—For the Proprietors.

☞ The Albemarle will leave the same wharf every Sunday at seven o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same day. Fare up and down, one dollar. Fare to Trenton, 87 1-2 cents. July 24—tf

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CHEAP NEW GOODS,

At the Old Establishment, No. 112 Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber, having added to his usual assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, by daily making, so as to render it the interest of all who wish to use articles in his line to call, as he makes to order, and repairs, if required, for one year gratis. For sale at the above place, six thousand Canton Walking Canes; those silver mounted, from 50 cents to 3 dollars 50 cents; and all kinds made to order on short notice. Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets, Corsets, &c. kept as usual. An Apprentice wanted.

NEHEMIAH SLEEPER.

July 24—tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this establishment, will be resumed on Monday, the 30th inst. In the female apartment, superintended by the subscriber, are taught, all the branches, requisite to a substantial, female, English Education.

WM. J. BEDLOCK.

The Boy's Apartment, conducted jointly by the subscribers, will re-open on the same day. The branches taught in this room, and the terms in both, will be made known at the Institution, No. 42 CROWN STREET.

WM. J. BEDLOCK,
aug. 28—6t EDWIN YOUNG.

NOTICE TO INSOLVENTS.

INSOLVENTS can have their Petitions legally drawn, and business attended to throughout, on the most reasonable terms, by applying at No. 1, North Sixth street, 3d door above Market street. sept. 11—3t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

LA FAYETTE.

Dinners, parades, levees, addresses;
Kisses and scrapes, bows, wreaths, caresses,
With dust and smoke enough to blind us—
Songs, introductions, invitations,
Salutes, escorts, illuminations—
They'll kill the dear old man with kindness.

COUNSEL.

Friend! do not crouch to those above,
Friend! do not tread on those below,
Love those—they're worthy of thy love,
Love these, and thou wilt make them so.

BLUNDERING.—At a late fair of Ballinasloo, a rich gravier, being in his cups, made a boast that he and three other pot companions had contrived to swallow sixteen bottles of port at one sitting. 'Pray, sir,' said a gentleman present, 'would you have the goodness to give us the names of the three other brutes that were engaged with you?' 'That I will,' says he, 'there was Tom Mathews that's *one*; the *two* Grogans—that's *two*; myself—that's *three*; and—(after a long pause)—why, by my soul, there was four of us—Let me see, (reckoning upon his fingers,) there's the two Grogans that's *one*; myself—that's *two*; Tom Mathews—that's *three*; and—by the———I forgot the name of the other; but I know that there were *four* of us, any how.'

Admiral Duncan's address to the officers who came on board his ship for instructions previous to the engagement with Admiral De Winter was both laconic and humorous: "Gentlemen, you see a severe *Winter* approaching; I have only to advise you to keep up a good fire."

The Red Sea.—Sir Frederick Henniker, speaking of the Red Sea, affirms, that, "as to the coral, it is all *white*." Its color seems to have *changed* since he was there. Our officer says:

"We were thirteen days running to Djidda.—The navigation is intricate, the shoals of coral numerous, but the waters smooth, and clear as pilot could desire. 'Twas beautiful to look down into this brightly transparent sea, and mark the coral, here in large masses of honey-combed rock; there in light branches of a *pale red* hue; and the beds of green sea weed, and the golden sand, and the shells, and the fish sporting round your vessel, and making colors of a beauty, to your eye, which is not their own."

THE DOG.—There have been some amiable writers who have collected and printed authentic anecdotes respecting the character and sagacity of the dog. Mr. Dupont de Nemours wrote a history about dogs, and gave some interesting facts concerning them; one or two it may not be amiss to relate.

Owing to the carelessness of a driver, a hack wheel ran across the leg of a dog and broke it, the dog howled most piteously, and attracted the notice of a surgeon, who kindly took him in, splintered his leg, and the dog hopped off gratefully. Not long afterwards, the identical dog, quite recovered, presented himself at the door of the humane surgeon, with another dog having his leg broke, which the surgeon dressed for him, but good humouredly admonished the dog not to bring him any more such patients. The conclusions in this case are irresistible.

A dog accustomed to carry home marketing was attacked one day, when having a handkerchief of vegetables in his mouth, by a smaller dog, in front of a store at which his master frequented.—He looked for some time at the assailant, and not feeling warranted in dropping the handkerchief in the street, he walked into the store, deposited his load under the counter, came out, whipped the other dog, and then went into the store, took out the handkerchief, and walked home. Nothing could be more in order.

The ancients thought more highly of Plato than of all the other philosophers put together, and always called him the divine Plato. In Plato's laws we read the following: "Whoever has a father, or mother, or grandfather, or grandmother, decayed with old age, laid up in his house, let no man ever think he can have a more valuable image in his house than these, if he rightly reverence them. When we put respect upon them, God is pleased with the honor."

A little man observed, that he had two negative qualifications; which were, that he never lay *long* in bed, nor wanted a *great* coat.

Affectation.—The following is a literal transcript of a letter, actually sent, a short time ago, to the mistress of a school at Hendon, by the mother of one of the boarders:—"As I had good fedication myself I am entirely ashamed to see in what manor Lucy is bitt by the buggs, and it is my desire for her to slepe some time in the bedd that she always do, and not for to slepe some time in wun, and then in another, for to feed all the buggs in the ouse; for I think it be not right neither shall she do it."

Monsieur Poupeton, a diminutive, jaunty, irascible, radish-nosed *marchande tailleur*, in one of our northern cities, on a melting July forenoon, was seized with an unaccountable propensity to commit flagellation upon *some* one; he was not particular; and as to the cause, why, forsooth, he was resolved it should come *after* the effect. He accordingly commenced operations upon an unoffending apprentice, who calmly remonstrated, but without avail. Monsieur P. exercised himself into a most desirable state of satisfactory exasperation; the boy begged piteously: Vat is dat you say, sar? roared Monsieur; parbleu! you call-a me von dem raskil? O, no Sir, replied the trembling victim; Vel den, sar, I know vat you *tink*; you *tink-a me* vas dem *villaine*; so, begar, I shall vip you for *dat!*

TO FARMERS.—Make up your apples which may have fallen and are decaying, into cider, to be converted into vinegar, and in order that there may be no specked or unripe fruit remaining under the trees to enter into the composition of the cider to be made next month, which is generally the best time of the year, for making cider for family use—Fit up a stand for filtering through sand—Cleanse and repair your casks, and be in readiness; you may not have time or may be sick next month, and so have your cider spoiled. As soon as the cider is worked, let it be racked into clean casks, or bottles.

Look around you and see if you cannot take some measures to improve your farm. Can you not drain the wet parts of it, and lead in streams upon the dry; remove stumps, stones, &c. build walls; or prepare a place for compost. Can you not make a large stack of litter, in or near your barn-yard, which you may cut down next winter, as fast as the cattle will tread it into the dung; and with which you may litter your stables, hogsties, &c. Gather the seeds that are first ripe, and preserve them carefully. Seed corn may be gathered in the field. Raise your own seeds, and you will know their quality. Do not cut corn stocks till the kernel is perfectly filled and somewhat hard. Break up green sward which is to be tilled next year. Sow winter grain, if you have not done it in August.

For Sale at this Office,

SEVERAL volumes of the *New-York Mirror, and Ladies Literary Gazette*, bound, price 2.50 cents. July 7

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Hoard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the genuine medicine would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [18—tf

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 49, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood.
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings.
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and English Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 28—4m

THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR'S, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Seven in the morning.

All Baggage at the Owners' risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.

june 19—3m JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Travellers by the following Routes *TAKE NOTICE.*

That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stages,

LEAVES and arrives at the subscriber's, in the following order, viz: Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage, via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at one o'clock, P. M. For seats to Philadelphia, apply at Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, sign of James A Bayard; and for seats to Wilmington, apply at the United States General Mail Stage Office, No. 30, south Third-st; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 33 south Third street; at Bicksell's Hotel, No. 13, south Fourth street, and Taylor's Inn, (Cross Keys) No. 18, north Fourth street, Philadelphia. Fare, one dollar.

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage,

Via Newport and Christiana.

Will run daily, (sundays excepted)—leaving George Pearsall's Inn, Elkton, at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Eli Lamborn's Inn, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Elkton at 5 o'clock, P. M.—This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the Baltimore Steam-Boat.—Fare one dollar and fifty cents.

Wilmington and Georgetown

Mail Stage, via New-Castle, St. Georges, Cantwells Bridge, Smyrna, Dover and Milford,

Will run three times a week,—leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Georgetown the next day at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M. the next day.—Fare through five dollars and 25 cents—this line is connected with the Virginia Mail Stage line, Wm. D. Waples being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves Milsborough every Wednesday morning, passing through Berlin, Pokomoke, Snowhill, Horn-town, Accomac Court House, Eel-Haven, Frankstown, and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, to Hayd's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

Wilmington and Chestertown

Mail Stage, via Middletown, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Roads.

Will run three times a week, leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn Wilmington, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 5, P. M. Returning leaves Peacock's Inn, Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at seven o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wilmington, at five o'clock, P. M.—This line is connected with the Easton Mail Stage. Fare to Chestertown, three dollars.

aug. 7—3m ELI LAMBORN, Proprietor.

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 244 Market street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock.——Returning will leave James Boyes' Inn at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 2 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Buck, (Jonathan Miller's) dine at William Rogers's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whenever passengers give this line the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BOYES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
SAMUEL WHITE.

7 mo. 31, 1824—tf

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops
AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. L. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co., but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by I. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has unvariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSOLL, No. 115 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 235 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 284 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West-Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States. may 1—1y

J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

☞ The New Waverly Novel, Redgauntlet, 50 *cents a copy*, or 25 cents a vol. for sale at the

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

Also, DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY, and the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Knight, Doddridge, and Burkit; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. july 7—tf

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished fall mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 83 South Fifth-street.

may 20—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease of the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted effectious and at the same time innocent: for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 183, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 18—1y

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—*Persons of every description*, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this work, and Prospectus shewn, at the Map and Book Store of H. S. Tanner, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and at the Editor's house, No. 7 North Seventh street. *july 17—tf*

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine st. above 6th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis—aug 14

WILLIAM B. COBB, Black & White Smith, S. W. corner of Vine & Ninth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from *No. 140* Chesnut to *No. 184 N.* 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 108 South Ninth street——dwelling, *No. 174.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH F. LAKE, No. 165 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 20 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 130 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

KEYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 9th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, *for cash.*—aug 14

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. BOWELL & Co. No. 197 North Eighth st. and 72 North Sixth st. above Arch.

An Apprentice Wanted

TO the Book-binding business, a boy of 15 or 16 years of age. Enquire at the office of the Evening Post. aug. 28—tf

TO THE ELECTORS
Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

I RESPECTFULLY offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the next General Election.

WILLIAM M'CORKLE.

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia County, August 11, 1824. [21—6t

NEEDLES.

JUST received, 100,000 of R. Hemming & Son's real Silver Eyed NEEDLES, *warranted genuine*, will be sold wholesale or retail.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE and FANCY GOODS, by

J. B. BAXTER,
sept 4—6t No. 248 South Second street.

Young Men look at this!

THOSE young men who are past the common age at which it is customary to commence the study of a profession, and yet are desirous of acquiring a trade which they may follow to advantage in almost any part of the United States, can have an opportunity of so doing, on very moderate terms, and in the space of from 12 to 18 months, by applying at No 6 South Front street. sept 4—tf*

Young Gentleman's Academy,

North West corner of Union and Third streets.

Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars.—Grateful for present patronage, D. HUTTON respectfully informs a generous public, that he has taken the young gentlemen's apartment of P. Coad's Seminary, where he teaches Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History. There will also be taught the most useful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of superfices and solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading - - - - - -	3 00 dolls.
Writing, Geography and Grammar, - - -	4 00
Do. with Arithmetic, - - - - - -	5 00
Do. with Arithmetic and Book-keeping,	7 00
All, or any of the foregoing, with the different branches of Mathematics, - - - - -	8 00

No additional charge for those who read history.

The subscriber will teach private classes of gentlemen, or ladies, a beautiful and easy system of Short-hand.

EVENING SCHOOL will commence on the 7th of 10th month, and attention will be paid by

DAVID HUTTON.

9th mo 4—3m

PATENT CARBONATED

SARSAPARILLA MEAD,

SOLD by appointment at WILLIAM MARRIOTT'S Drug & Chemical Store, No. 46, North Fifth, near Arch street where neither attention nor expense will be wanted to render it as perfect as possible.

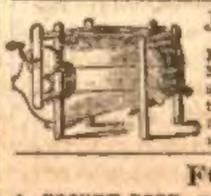
W. M. having introduced this salutary beverage to the attention of the public, deems it but justice to say it has met the decided approbation of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty. In fact the many and well known invaluable qualities of Sarsaparilla have long placed it among the first of depurative medicines. Its unpleasant earthy sensation and taste have been with many an insurmountable objection to its use, but in its present form these disagreeable attributes are obviated, and the ingredients which enter into its composition to effect that intention possessing tonic properties, their union must produce a happy influence over the debilitated system, and afford to those in the bloom of health a draught lively and refreshing as that from the Seltzer, Soda, or Mineral fountain. Those who are afflicted with langour, debility, or general emaciation will find in this a happy restorative. In cases of cutaneous affections, its good effects have been evidenced by the removal of pimples and eruptions in the face in a short time. Its general beneficial influence will doubtless induce parents to recommend it to their children, particularly where grossness of habit predominates.—And may it not be readily inferred, that the distressing sensations which arise from that nearly careless complaint termed Indigestion or Dyspepsia may be much obviated and perhaps permanently relieved in the assistance rendered nature by its use? It is found to sit much lighter on the stomach than any artificial summer drink hitherto offered to the public; not producing that painful sensation incident to the use of most others, when taken in proportionate quantities. Its action on the system is imperceptible and its novel and peculiar taste by repetition becomes delightful.

July 17—3m

BOARDING.

A FEW more Young Men can be accommodated by immediate application to the Subscribes, No. 12 Franklin Court. J. M. G.

sept. 4—tf



J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Farm and Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount in Bank Bills, Promissory Notes and other papers which may be useful to the owner. Any person proving property, may have the same by applying to Aaron Nicholls, saw maker, Hamilton Village, and paying expenses. aug. 14—tf

FORTUNE'S HOME FOREVER.

Recollections for the Public.

THE public will recollect that the sooner the tickets in the Union Canal Lottery, 13th Class, are disposed of, the earlier the Lottery will be determined. They will also recollect that the Tickets will shortly advance to 7 Dollars, and that now they can be had for 6—the saving of a dollar is an object worthy of recollection now a days. They will further recollect that this Lottery was granted for the advancement and improvement of Internal Navigation, and it behoves every individual to come forward and by the purchase of a Ticket or share aid in facilitating this great and important undertaking—their venture may be the simple means of enriching them for life. Amount of scheme,

$87,750 DOLLARS,

All to be distributed in 6 minutes!!! Positively to be drawn on the 28th of October next.

Whole tickets,	$6 00	Quarters	$1 50
Halves	3 00	Eighths	75

Certificates of Packages, containing nine ticket, will be sold at the following rates:

Whole packages	$33 60	Quarter	$8 40
Half do.	16 80	Eighth	4 20

Tickets may be had at the above rates until the 1st of October, on which day they will advance to SEVEN dollars.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prize of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
828	do	12	is	9936
5072	do	6	is	$36432
6914 Prizes.				$87,750

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. sept. 11—tf

A FRENCH CLASS.

C. TAYLOR respectfully informs those gentlemen who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the French Language, that he purposes to commence teaching the said Language to an EVENING CLASS, on Monday the 4th of October. For further particulars apply at Mr. Cox's Seminary, South Second street, directly opposite Plumb street, upper apartments.

N. B.—C. T. gives private lessons to pupils of both sexes in the above language, as well as in any part of an English and Mathematical education. sept. 11—tf

J. COX'S SEMINARY,

No. 57, Filbert Street, first door below 10th street.

THE Subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the flattering encouragement afforded him, and informs them that he has engaged Mr. John B. Ducamb to teach the LATIN and FRENCH Languages, and to assist in teaching ALL THE BRANCHES of useful knowledge connected with a liberal ENGLISH Education, and is encouraged to hope from his exertions and experience to give entire satisfaction to all who may honour him with their confidence in the education of their children; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the support and patronage of the public. Terms made known at the Seminary. J. COX.

sept. 11—3t

LAND AGENT.

BROKER AND CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE,

No. 3 North Sixth street, 3d door above Market.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened an Office at the above place; where he offers his services in the purchase and sale of Real Estate of every description. Agency business in general, drawing of deeds, bonds mortgages, agreements, bills of sale, assignments, powers of attorney, articles of co-partnership leases, &c. also, insolvents bonds and petitions, legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, and all other writings in the line of conveyancing—likewise procuring and putting out money on interest, and notes of hand discounted, and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

CHARLES M. PAGE.

N. B. A Register is regularly kept open for entering farms, city property, and ground rents for sale—where every information will be given to persons disposed to purchase or sell.

sept 4—5t

ENGLISH ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber, late pupil of the Rev. Dr. Gray, and the Rev. Dr. Wylie, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he commenced on Monday, the 23d ultimo, a School for the instruction of young gentlemen, in the different branches of English Literature, including Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The Subscriber has had several years experience in teaching as Assistant to the Rev. Mr. Crawford, and in various Boarding Schools, and as he intends to observe the same course of instruction and discipline so successfully pursued by Mr. Crawford, he hopes that the youth committed to his care, will receive the same advantages they did under that celebrated instructor. Reading and Elocution will be taught upon the principles of the late Mr. Fennell, and particular attention will be paid to Penmanship. Terms, Eight dollars per quarter. Small children, Five dollars per quarter.

Until the subscriber can procure a suitable room for his pupils they will be received at his residence, No. 182, South Tenth street.

WILLIAM P. SMITH.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9th, 1824.

REFERENCES.

Samuel B. Wylie, D. D. Rev. Dr. Ely, Rev. George C. Potts, Rev. Mr. Redell; William Rawle, John Sergeant, Joseph Reed C. J. Ingersoll, S. Badger, Esquires; Major Gen. Cadwalader, Gen. R. Patterson, and Dr. S. Jackson.

N. B Attendance at Boarding Schools and in families as usual.

Philadelphia, August 13th, 1824.

From a long acquaintance with Mr. Smith, I have no hesitation to say, that in my opinion, his character, literary attainments, and experience in teaching, entitle him to a respectable share of public patronage.

sept. 11—3t. SAMUEL B. WYL